Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

the half-month of lunar opposition; a pretty regular increase of rain from the first octant, when the moon is on the meridian at the time of greatest solar heat, until nearly the fifth octant, when her direct meridional influence is exerted at the time of morning low barometer; average rain when that influence is felt at sunset, or at the morning barometric maximum; a principal maximum, near the morning barometric minimum, and a principal minimum near sunrise, when the nocturnal precipitation is over; other minima soon after sunset, after the maximum heat of the day, and after midnight. These features all seem so natural and so simply explicable, that I am unable to regard them as other than typical.

I regret that Mr. Hennessey's observations at Mussoorie were communicated only for the days of quarterly change. They appear to indicate a curve still more strikingly similar to that of the solar-hourly rainfall, and the indication is corroborated by their influence on the general aggregates, as shown in Aggregate C.

It would be possible, even with the data now at my command, to form interesting approximations to the normal lunar curves for each calendar month, but I prefer to wait for observations from a much larger number of stations, before undertaking any more minute calculations than I have embodied in the accompanying table. Even these normals may be employed in connection with barometric and thermometric normals in the study of weather changes; provided such allowances are made as are obviously required, for the blending of currents over or near the great Lakes, the Gulf, and the ocean. Such limited use of them as I have already made, has strengthened my conviction that the day is not far distant when the normal lunar influence will be ranked among the important elements for calculating the disturbances, and the tendencies towards equilibrium, which determine all meteorological fluctuations, and render satisfactory forecasts practicable.

Stated Meeting, November 1, 1872.

Present, 16 members.

Vice-President, Mr. **Fraley**, in the Chair.

The Rev. Mr. Nichols, a newly elected member, was presented to the presiding officer and took his seat.

A circular letter in reference to a new table of logarithms was received from Mr. Ed. Sang, dated No. 2 George street, Edinborough, Oct. 15th, 1872.

A letter was received from Dr. William Elder, addressed to the Curators, dated No. 1824 Mount Vernon Street, Philadelphia, Oct. 31st, 1872. On motion the Curators were desired to acknowledge the donation of the Bushrod Washington Chair, described in the letter, and to return the thanks of the Society for the same.

Letters of acknowledgment were received from the Rhode Island Historical Society, (Proc. 88) and Yale College Corporation (Proc. 88).

Donations for the Library were received from the Revue Politique, and London Nature, the Geological Survey of New Hampshire, Silliman's Journal, and the Franklin Institute.

The Committee to which was referred Mr. Lyman's map and description of the Staley's Creek Iron Ore District, reported in favor of its publication in the Transactions. The report was accepted and the publication ordered.

The Committee to which was referred Mr. Gabb's Memoir on the Geology, &c., of Santo Domingo, reported in favor of its publication in the Transactions. On motion the report was accepted and the publication ordered.

The death of Mr. Constant Guillou, at Philadelphia, the 20th ult., was announced by the Secretary.

Mr. James desired to place on the minutes that he had duly returned the MSS. letter of Dr. Franklin and the map accompanying Pursh's MSS., Botanical Journal, which he had been permitted to borrow from the library.

Dr. Emerson exhibited one of the bricks of a chimney scattered by lightning in the storm of the 25th ultimo; a chimney belonging to a house in which he was sleeping at the time.

Mr. Lesley desired to place on record authentic data respecting fourteen oil wells sunk by the Brady's Bend Iron Company, at and near their works, on the Allegheny River; and explained the importanee of facts, so obtained, when comparable, in view of the general inaccessibility of the Sub-carboniferous formations underlying the Oil Regions. A discussion of oil theories and of the history of the oil discoveries followed, in which Mr. Lyman, Mr. Gabb, Dr. Le Conte, and other members took part.

Mr. Chase offered for publication in the Proceedings a first approximation to a curve of Normal Temperature in the Northern regions of the Continent.

Mr. A. H. Smith described his observations of the Subalpine botany of the North Shore of Lake Superior, in the Summer of 1871, and of its absence in the Lake Nibbegong region, further north, which he had explored in the Summer of 1872; this change of flora he was led to ascribe to the fact that the waters of Lake Superior were much colder than those of Lake Nibbegong. His collection of mosses he had placed in the hands of Mr. James for examination. He described the ascent of the Nibbegong River and the thousand islands in the lake itself, which has scarcely been visited by any observers who could report scientific facts.

Mr. Gabb instanced an analogous change of flora from the coast to the interior of the northern part of Lower California.

Dr. Le Conte said that he would assign a hygro-metric cause for this difference, and added that a similar difference was known to exist between the faunæ of the coast and the interior as far across as to the banks of the lower Rio Grande; and that the line of distinction was sharp and sudden, being drawn along the summit of the coast range of mountains, a barrier not more than 3000 feet high at the place to which he referred. It was evident that the wet winds of the west flank of this barrier and the dry air of its eastern, which made the change in flora and fauna.

Professor Haldeman introduced the topic of the Rhyme-law of the Sonnet in European literature. He had made extensive collections of Sonnets and studied their construction for the purpose of discovering a normal rhyme arrangement. So far from that, he had already tabulated 600 (six hundred) arrangements of the sonnet with a prospect of adding to his tables more.

Pending nominations, Nos. 703 to 707 were read.

And the meeting was adjourned.